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Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

The men in England struck because many of them had not yet learned how to vote.

Yet until the working people learn how to vote, they must strike to save themselves, and incidentally to save civilization.

It isn't necessary to call attention to the Victor record that has just been made in congress. It has been heard by all.

In Colorado, it is reported, the legislature has decided that unnecessary operations for appendicitis constitute a prison offense. Well, hooray for that much, anyhow!

The special session is over and Taft has gone on his vacation. It is sad to think of the many of his constituents who will be unable to take a vacation. While they are trilling perhaps they may decide that the time has come to stop giving their votes to the old party politicians.

The railroad strike in England was practically won by the men. The greatest railway strike this country ever had was lost—on the surface. Yet terrible as such trials are upon the men, the capitalists learn their lesson from such revolts and do not want to risk many such contests. They fear what might happen if all labor once gets the spirit of solidarity.

Word comes from Two Harbors, Minn., that the expelled Socialist alderman who was recalled by the voters at the request of the party recently, has secured an injunction to prevent the Socialist elected in his stead from taking his seat. The grounds are, as usual, technical and hair-splitting, but enough for a judge to lend his power of interference!

Ray Stannard Baker, editor of the American Magazine, gave an interview to the Washington Post the other day in which he pointed out the fact that the old political parties had failed to offer the people an economic program, and saying that the Socialists had such a program and that "it would not be surprising to see a very great growth in the Socialist party, which already has shown a tremendous increase." And he added, "I have never in my study of political conditions seen a condition so mixed."

Are We Human?
In this year of our Lord and in the greatest civilization on earth—

New York, Aug. 13.—So weakened by the lack of food that he was barely able to walk, Morris Goldberg, 6 years old, was run down and killed by a trolley car on Monday as he was carrying a note—a plea for bread from his father to a friend. The note was found tightly clutched in the little fellow's hand by the police, who carried his body to the morgue. Investigation, which followed, showed the family to be without food in a Third avenue tenement, and aid was immediately sent.

Let us pray!

The Truth of History?
During the recent conference in Milwaukee Senator W. R. Gaylord and a Missouri delegate named Boswell were talking together in the corridors of Brisbane hall, and being on different sides of the St. Louis controversy became heated and indulged in recriminations. A newspaper re-

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The Socialist Party Is the Only Consistent Party

RESIDENT TAFT called the extra session because he cannot be abolished. The Socialists, of course, realized this but the Democrats never touched on the labor question.

—because the overwhelming Republican majority in the sixty-first congress refused to stand by him on the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The reciprocity treaty is memorable because it means the first great breach in the high tariff wall which the manufacturers built up for their own profit.

However, as far as the working class is concerned, both the tariff and reciprocity are of comparatively small importance. These are questions of great importance to the manufacturers and to the middle class. These questions are also of some importance to the farmers, who ought to incline towards a low tariff.

But to us reciprocity and tariff are important only inasmuch as we can riddle the old superstition about the benefits of the high tariff protection to the working people—and incidentally also about that "free trade" which the Democrats preach is no remedy.

Otherwise the extra session proved above everything else that the G. O. P. is all shot to pieces.

President Taft not only had to appeal to the Democrats on the reciprocity measure, but he narrowly escaped having one of his veto messages overridden by the Democrats, with the help of a goodly number of Republicans who had been elected on the same platform as himself, with the help of the so-called "Insurgents."

As a matter of fact, an Insurgent is neither a Republican nor a Democrat. And he is certainly not a Socialist, although he likes to flit with Socialist doctrines to catch Socialist votes.

The trouble with the Insurgents is that they are everything in halves and quarters—nothing whole. They are real "half-breeds," neither fish nor fowl—therefore they satisfy neither the capitalists nor the working class.

However, I will say this for the Insurgents or "Progressives":

They are doing some excellent pioneer work for Socialism by overcoming popular fear and prejudice against some Social-Democratic measures—mainly political measures. They have adopted the initiative, referendum and recall, although they don't know how to apply any of them to any good use.

In Milwaukee, for instance, they would like to use the referendum for the detail matters of administration.

Furthermore, the Insurgents begin to realize that the trusts

porter happened to overhear the little pay, together with a 24-hour working squabble and straightway his paper reported the "great news" under screaming first-page headlines, as up temporary beds for an importation though there had been a big row of strike-breakers—called "blacklegs" at the sessions of the entrance in England.

Missouri comrade charged that Gaylord and Berger had interfered on behalf of St. Louis. So much for that.

But now for the "truth of history." Before me lies an Indianapolis newspaper with these racy headlines: "Socialists Brandish Fists. Gaylord Accuses Berger of Disrupting Party in Missouri." Now, what do you think of that?

Inhuman Prisons

The Wisconsin state prison has just decided to give up the practice of clipping the hair of the prisoners, since it induces colds in winter and in other ways is objectionable.

The management should not stop there, however. In fact, all prisons in the country over are badly in need of conversion to modern ideas of humanity.

The rule against the use of the vocal organs that obtains almost universally, is certainly inhuman. It is a denial of the rights of man's nature. As a result of this vicious rule, I understand, the prisoners have the habit of conversing furtively, in whispers, out of the side of the mouth, so that a prison inmate can generally be picked out by the peculiar twist or distortion of the corners of the mouth.

Prisons that treat men inhumanly cannot be reformatory. They stir up the beast of resentment in men. As the state sows, so shall it reap, and the crop is always a large one.

Boycotting Watson

Poor Tom Watson doesn't seem to be able to please anybody. His rabid attacks on the Socialists some time ago brought him no glory and when that failed to make a hit he took the Catholic church as a target and has been printing all the authentic facts he could find about its efforts to control government and make and unmake rulers. This time he has aroused a decided response. The American Federation of Catholic Societies has started a boycott of the advertisers in his magazine.

One of the letters written to an advertiser by Anthony Matre, national secretary, got to Tom's hands and is printed in his August issue. After commanding the advertiser to write Tom a letter of objection to his anti-Catholic articles, the letter says: "We now ask you to give this matter your serious consideration and apprise us of your conclusions, so that we can inform the American Catholics what firms are in sympathy with and opposed to Watson's insults against the Catholics." This isn't doing as Jesus would do with a vengeance.

The British Strike

The British strike was wonderful for the strategic completeness of its tie-up of business and wonderful for the brevity of the struggle. This latter was because it secured a hold and the enemy had to cry for quarter. It began with the porters and shunters of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, many of whom were receiving from \$4 to \$5 a week. They wanted 48 cents a week more

Washington Letter

(By National Socialist Press)

Washington, D. C., August 24.—The railroad companies of the country maintain a fake "bureau of economics" in this city. This bureau is masquerading as an official government bureau and to date has been very successful in circulating misinformation which is of great benefit to the railroads.

Your representative has interviewed a number of government statisticians and experts regarding the accuracy of the subsidized bureau's claim that the railroad workers' wages have been soaring skyward.

They all agreed that no official reports of the government bear out the extravagant claims of the railway bureau. Furthermore, they pointed out that the railway bulletin itself admits that "railways employ different methods of compilation in the tabulation of wage statistics."

Politicians Play with Tariff

From the actions of both old parties in the closing days of the extra session of congress it is evident that the tariff issue is being inflated for campaign purposes in 1912. Both capitalist parties are playing politics and neither wants the tariff question settled.

Perkins Story Corroborated

Your correspondent's exclusive story regarding George V. Perkins' threat to tell about the Steel Trust's contributions to both old parties as being the real reason back of the investigation committee's change of front, has been corroborated by a capitalist newspaper.

The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times has just published a story showing that Chairman Stanley dropped his jail threat against Perkins when he learned that the latter would disclose the fact that the Democratic party was also a favorite of the steel trust.

Grateful to Berger

Because of his successful efforts in their behalf Socialist Representative Victor L. Berger has just received the thanks of an American workingman who had been freed from a Panama jail and a Russian political refugee who had been released from Ellis Island.

Engineer Lough, who served five months in the 2000 penitentiary for a crime of which he was innocent, visited Berger's office immediately upon his arrival in Washington. He thanked the Socialist representative and the Socialist press for their efforts in having him liberated.

Lough was "convicted" of involuntary manslaughter because of an unavoidable accident on the road he was employed. "My trial was a farce," he said. "I was denied a jury trial and permission to establish a defense. Most of my evidence was ruled out by the judge."

Where Justice Is a Joke

Judge Collins, who presided in my case, has since quit the bench and is now in Chicago," continued Lough. "In that city he recently made a speech showing that justice in the zone is a joke. He stated that all Panama judges are told what to do with the prisoners before their trials begin.

"Since leaving Panama, Judge Collins must have been conscience stricken because he wrote to Panama appealing for my pardon. But it was Collins who gave me a year in a filthy penitentiary."

Asked as to the conditions in the Panama penitentiary, Lough said:

"There are about 150 men in the prison. Most of them are negroes and mixed Spaniards. As a rule, they are filthy and diseased and I was not only compelled to associate with them but we lived twenty to a room."

Prisoners Misused

The prisoners are cruelly treated and many of them are beaten until their backs are a mess of stripes. Each prisoner has to wear ball and chain weighing about 25 pounds. The men are employed on the public highways building and repairing roads."

Lough had just finished his fifth month in the penitentiary when word came from Washington that he had been pardoned by the president. Berger submitted a strong statement regarding Lough's case to Taft last June.

Malkoff's Adrision

Theodore Malkoff, the revolutionist who took part in the capture of the Russian battleship Potemkin, has at last been admitted into this country. The order came from Washington that he be allowed to enter after Berger had made a strong appeal in his behalf before Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor.

The Ellis Island authorities refused to admit Malkoff and were about to deport him when the New York Socialists interceded in his behalf. They secured counsel and notified Berger to use his influence here. The Socialist representative first secured a stay of the deportation order and later at his request the Washington authorities reversed the order of the Ellis Island officials.

"The Milwaukee Leader"

"Give Milwaukee a New Deal"—A New Character on the Local Political Stage—What Powers Are Shifting the Scenes?—Our Daily Has a Name

The strikers were joined by the men workers added in London and Liverpool bringing the number up, to over 200,000, not enlisting the workers in Ireland. Solidarity was the keynote of the strike and it mounted in size until the time the government secured

the extra session of the sixty-second congress will also be memorable because in this session the first Socialistic bills were introduced. There was the old age pension bill; the bill for bidding the employment of children in the postal service; the bill providing for an investigation of woman and child labor in Washington, the bill calling for a constitutional convention, the bill for the abolition of the senate, and a number of others of like character.

These bills will immensely aid in the propaganda for a better economic system. They will hasten the emancipation of the working class from the rule of capitalism.

I expect the election of at least a dozen Socialist congressmen at the next national election. And every intelligent man must admit that the presence of a group of (let us say) fifty Socialists in congress would be of incalculable benefit, not only to the working class, but to all classes of our country.

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What Candy Do You Eat?

[By Edna Finch, in Milwaukee Health Department Bulletin.]

OW sanitary a piece of chocolate looks, daintily wrapped in waxed paper!

But if you could see its cream, filling, before it is dipped, you would come to the same conclusion that we have, that a "coating of chocolate covereth a multitude of sins."

We are told that the starch used for the mold discolors the cream. We are perfectly willing to believe this statement since an analysis of one starch showed it to contain nearly 5 per cent of filth.

This and many surprising facts have been brought out by the investigation of Milwaukee candy factories, made by Mr. Edwin H. Shoup and myself during the past two weeks.

Surely a fly's Mecca must be a candy factory! In only three of the twelve factories visited were the windows screened. We found flies in the uncovered syrup barrel, flies in the cooking candy, and in one factory were "called down" for picking flies out of the candy cooling on the table—we were spoiling the "grain."

In a number of factories—not the majority—filth reigns supreme. Floors, tables, pans and trays are in the filthiest condition possible. Words are inadequate to describe the filth in one ill-ventilated basement candy factory. Sick filled with foul water, candy cooling on dirty tables, and stacks of dirty pans are conditions ill associated with the daintiness of candy sent out from this factory. On one table we found trays of candy covered with filth and worms. A box, divided into three compartments, labeled "cream," "hard" and "caramel" respectively, was filled with a nauseating mass of scrap candy, filth and worms. We were told that none of this was to be used again, but it seems strange to us that such a large quantity should be allowed to accumulate—that it should be allowed to stand until it is crawling with worms, and that it is only destroyed after an

endorsement of the plan. Most state secretaries are giving active help.

2. All the principal Socialist papers are in the agreement.

3. Over two hundred locals have already answered the announcement. About 150 of these say definitely that they want the lecture course. Special organizers to make definite arrangements with the locals will begin work August 15th.

4. The whole country is to be divided into four circuits—Pacific, Western, Central and Eastern. If enough inquiries are received from the South another circuit will be arranged to cover that part of the country.

5. The special organizers to act as advance agents for the lyceum course will be:

Pacific circuit (Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, etc.), Prudence Stokes Brown, of San Francisco, who has long been prominent in educational work on the coast.

Western circuit (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, etc.), Ernest Moore, of North Dakota.

Central circuit (Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, etc.), Arthur Brooks Baker, the humorist of Chicago.

Eastern circuit (Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc.), M. J. Hynes, of Hamilton, Ohio.

Eastern circuit (Massachusetts, New England, New York, etc.), J. F. Cassidy, of New York city.

6. A few of the many lecturers available for the National Socialist Lyceum are: Oscar Ameringer, Winfield Gaylord, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Charles Edward Russell, May Wood Simons, John Spargo and Eugene Wood.

8. The complete list of lecturers for the different circuits will be announced later.

Live Questions

The Lorimer case has become a stench in the national nostrils.

It reeks and drips with dishonesty, falsehood and double dealing with the people. And the guilty ones are public officials. They are men chosen and sworn to faithful and true service.

It is admitted that the Lorimer case merely illustrates in a big glaring way what has been going on in other cities and states aside from Chicago, and Illinois.

It is proof positive that American politics is a worm eaten with dishonesty, falsehood and double dealing. The same kind of crooked work on a smaller scale and in a more quiet way is being carried on in most of the cities of America. The same kind of systematic alliance between business interests and politicians held sway in Milwaukee until the rise and growth to power of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee.

It may be a fact of wide importance that the Social-Democrats have established HONESTY in the government of Milwaukee city and county.

Or, it may not be important. All depends on the point of view. There are some thoughtful men however, who believe that it is a valuable

The Truth and John Billington

From the Newark (N. J.) Evening News, Dec. 30, 1909. John Billington was a leader of thought in a city proud and great. And Billington's busy goose-quill was a pillar in the state, and Billington's fame had borne his name to the country's furthest ends. A powerful man was Billington, with powerful men for friends.

A spirit stood by Billington's bed, one howling wraithy night. And Billington lifted a startled head and stared at the Thing in White. "Away with you! To the devil with you!" he gasped, in a sleepy dread. "You have sent me thither a thousand times; I am tired of the trip," it said; "A thousand times you have heard me pray for half a chance and the light. A thousand times you have turned me away—you shall hear me out tonight. Though you waved me away with your pen today, you shall listen now, forsooth; You shall harken well to the tale I tell. I am the Spirit of Truth."

A phantom picture flashed in air at the foot of Billington's bed. And Billington gazed with mild amaze, and his eyes grew big in his head. He looked at a home of poverty. He saw a dying child. He saw a young girl, sunk in shame, and a mother who never smiled; A son bowed down and sullen, bearing the brand of a thief. And a father hopeless and helpless, too sodden with word for grief. And over the picture, in letters of fire, "Want" was the word he read. And Billington scowled to the Spirit. "What business of mine?" he said.

He looked and saw where, overtime, women and children toiled till worthless human hands grew weak and precious goods were spoiled. He saw a boss with ugly eyes threaten a woman there. Again he looked, and he saw the death in driven workman's face. While a hungry man stood waiting near to enter the empty place. He turned once more to the Spirit of Truth, and "Bother your show!" said he;

"Scenes like this are common enough. What do they mean to me?"

"Look again," spoke the Spirit of Truth, and spread before his eyes a smiling land of abundance that stretched to the circling skies, A land overheated with richness, a kingdom of corn and wine, Where bountiful waited, enough for all, in forest and field and mine. But cunning and craft had seized the wealth with greedy talon and claw And set it aside for their private gain, and jested it round with the Law. "Look well," the Spirit commanded, and Billington answered flat, "A threadbare subject, my shadowy friend. Where is a story in that?"

"God pity your stubborn blindness, man, and forgive you the chance you miss!"

Away with your dead traditions! Is there never a story in this. That Greed would garner the harvest, leaving the owner gaunt; That the servants would sell to the master and thrive on the master's want?"

Then Billington spoke of property rights and of customs hoar and old, And argued his dread of a flag blood-red that would rise if the Truth were told.

"Oh fool," the Spirit in anguish cried, "must history make it clear That yours is the hand that sows the seed of the pestilence you fear?"

"For ages long I have striven and toiled to free mankind from wrong. I have pleaded and prayed for human aid to save the weak from the strong. I have starved and fought and watched and wrought that the right might enter in.

To end the sway of falsehood and banish the curse of sin.

And men have gone to the stake for me, and scorched in the cannon's breath,

And women have writhed in the torture and welcomed the arms of death That the Truth might live to serve the world—and then, when the fight seemed won,

I gave the standard to you to guard—to you, John Billington!

"I trusted you with my work to do. I gave you a charge to keep. I placed in your hand a shepherd's staff to comfort my hunted sheep. But now you turn it against me, and the Truth must go untold. While you devote your stewardship to the will of the power of gold. To the pleasure of those who burden the poor, to the greed that fosters crime."

"Oh turn you again, John Billington; be true while there yet is time. For this is the cry of a thousand souls that down to the Pit have trod—Who keeps the Truth from the people stands in the way of God!"

Billington slowly shook his head with a look disconsolate.

For his was a mighty goose-quill, a pillar strong in the State.

And his was a fame that had borne his name to the country's furthest ends.

A powerful man was Billington—with powerful men for friends.

—Leonard H. Robbins.

Municipal Ownership Under Capitalist City Government

As an example par excellence of municipal ownership under capitalist party politicians, we have to look far and find that Sheboygan, Wis., a few years ago became the owner of the water plant. It was most certainly expected that the city administration would raise the wages of the water plant employees, and otherwise treat them more fairly than the private corporation had done. Nothing of the expected happened. The employees neither got a raise in wages, nor were they more humanely treated. On the contrary, they are now treated worse than dogs, and in many cases their wages were reduced.

Before I proceed further, will state that the government of the water works is in the hands of three commissioners. One is Theo. Dieckmann, the present mayor; the other O Jaerns, who represented this district in the legislature; the third is a Mr. Dennett. The former two are in the well-dyed Democrats, the latter a Republican and a capitalist of the shrewdest kind. The mayor is the sole ruler and czar of the water works. His whims know no obstacles when he believes he encounters the ill will of its employees. A suggestion by the latter about a raise in wages is met with the abrupt ruling that if they do not like their jobs they may throw them up and look for another. One day some of the firemen gave up their jobs. Mr. Dieckmann quickly dispatched some hooligans he had discovered, loitering around the city streets to the boiler house. The engineer tried his best to set the new city employees at work. However, it was futile, the hooligans left him, and he, with the assistants, finally fired the hooligans to help steam up.

The men that lay the water mains and dig the ditches tell an interesting tale of the generosity of capitalist city government. These men were paid \$1.25 a day. He reduced their wages to \$1.75. A workman whom Mayor Dieckmann placed in charge of flushing the water mains received the royal wage of \$1 per night for this job. He quickly resented such generosity and looked for something better.

In the face of all this, Mr. Dieckmann holds and gets paid for two city positions, that of mayor and that of water works commissioner. Some lawyers claim that he has no right to hold onto both positions. However, though Mr. Dieckmann is a jeweler or watchmaker by trade, he is as clever and as witty as a lawyer. I therefore, presume that he has the right to draw two salaries.

Now, if the water works were not a paying proposition, some citizens

Ed. D. Deuss.

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What Seidel and Berger Said

Report from the Boston Common. Mayor tells what Social-Democrats have done here.

More interesting material not recognized by Milwaukee daily newspapers.

When Mayor Seidel and Congressman Berger spoke at the Sagamore Conference of social scientists, various reports were sent out by the Associated Press and other agencies.

Some of these reports made it out that Seidel and Berger became involved in a petty dispute as to who should do the speaking. Other reports had it that both of the speakers were guilty of bragging about what had been done in Milwaukee by the Social-Democratic administration.

For these reasons, it is of interest and value to read what the Boston Common has to say in this matter. The Boston Common, of course, is not in any way committed to the Socialist movement. What the Boston Common has to say in this matter, however, represents very clearly the impressions of most of those who were in attendance at the conference.

(From the Boston Common.)

"What the Socialists Have Accomplished in Milwaukee" was explained by Mayor Seidel with naïvety, scientific German thoroughness and such unique devotion to his cause that when he had far exceeded his time limit and there were calls for "Berger!" he impetuously exclaimed:

"Don't stay me; I'll pay for the lights!"

It is a pity to have to condense much too briefly an inventory which ought to be given in full; for, while both Mayor Seidel and Congressman Berger had to confess that in the Social-Democratic administration's achievements in Milwaukee there is as yet no realization of the larger Socialist ideals, things have been done and a spirit has been shown which establish a new standard in municipal government in America.

"I'll Knock Your Block Off."

In getting elected Mayor Seidel spent no money in saloons, made no promises of spoils and conducted no individual campaign. After his election, he was not be begged by office seekers but by comrades, one of whom, a veteran who had given 23 years of service to the promotion of the Socialist Party, said to him, as tears fell:

"Emil, if you don't make good, I'll knock your block off."

When Seidel took hold, there was a deficit of \$200,000. It is now less than \$60,000. Although, as will presently appear, the scope of city gov-

ernment has been enlarged and enriched, expenses the past eight months have been \$2,000 a month less than during the first three months of the new regime. In place of lump appropriations without check or hindrance there is now a scientific budget showing in detail the history of every penny of the tax money. By the employment of an expert engineer the cost of asphalt paving has been reduced from \$2.43 to \$1.40 a square yard.

City Betterments.

In one year \$460,000 of the \$1,000 long-standing damage suits against the city inherited from past administrations were decided in favor of the city, while many claims in which the city had no case, but which formerly were held in the courts at needless expense, have been compromised and canceled. Where formerly there was no record showing the location or value of much city property, now everything is carefully inventoried, down to each pen and pen holder. Civil service rules are enforced; 114 misbehaving saloons have had their licenses canceled; experts are secured whenever possible to guide the city's administration on its technical side; there is a Bureau of Efficiency and Economy, which applies to every problem of materials or service the best scientific standards obtainable here or abroad; there is an Institute of Municipal and Social Service, which is most carefully surveying the community's welfare needs; every purchase is made through a purchasing agent; whenever possible the Corporation Counsel's office gives free legal aid; a budget exhibit is being arranged; a Child Welfare Commission has been appointed; leaks, waste and graft have been plugged; and the spectacle is presented of a large American city receiving from motives of public service as much conscientious attention to details of efficiency and honesty as would a great industrial corporation from motives of private profit. No man on the Milwaukee pay-roll works for any special interest on the side.

Socialism, No and Yes.

"Do you mean to say?" Mr. Berger was asked, "that this constitutes Socialism or that it takes a Socialist administration to secure honesty and efficiency in government?"

"No, and yes," came the reply. "These details are merely getting the soil ready for the co-operative commonwealth. But you cannot have honest and efficient government until you have the Socialist faith and zeal to give you a machinery wholly dedicated to the public service. You can find honest Republicans and honest Democrats; but put them in office and the rotten elements in the old party

will soon be out. The owners of these details are merely getting the soil ready for the co-operative commonwealth. But you cannot have honest and efficient government until you have the Socialist faith and zeal to give you a machinery wholly dedicated to the public service. You can find honest Republicans and honest Democrats; but put them in office and the rotten elements in the old party

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Coming Back?

Dennis A. McCarthy, Associate Editor of the "Sacred Heart Review," Boston, innocently provoked Mr. Berger to an outburst by asking him if he thought the Socialist administration had developed enough "punch" to insure its re-election. Mr. Berger evidently misconstrued the motive of this inquiry, for he replied with vehemence:

"The unholy alliance of the crooked business interests, the rotten old party machines, the timid time-server and the Roman Catholic Church may beat us once; but if they do well

machinery will handicap and eventually defeat them."

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The Effect of Old Age Pensions

By Will R. Shier

(Written for The Herald.)

Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist representative, has introduced an old age pension bill into congress.

This bill declares that all persons over 60 years of age, who have been residents in the United States for sixteen years, and whose average weekly income does not exceed \$6 shall be entitled to a pension of \$4 a week. If the income from other sources is over \$6 but under \$9, the pension will range from \$3 to \$1.

If enacted into law, this measure would have far-reaching effects. It would remove the fear of old age from the minds of working people. It would brighten millions of homes in rural districts as well as in the cities. It would prevent much destitution and reduce the squalor, disease and crime that are the result of destitution.

It would necessitate an increase of taxes, but restrict the sphere of private benevolence. It would do much toward solving the unemployed problem by withdrawing large numbers of elderly people from the field of industry. It would enable the workers to command higher wages, firstly by relieving the labor market, and secondly, by making it possible for them to bargain more successfully with the bosses.

Mr. Berger estimates that approximately three million people would be entitled to pensions under this bill. If only one-sixth of these quit their jobs upon receiving a pension, that

would mean 500,000 fewer persons fighting for employment. That would make it easier for the younger men to secure jobs. It would also make it easier for them to command higher wages. The less compensation they have to meet, the more independent they can become. Furthermore, if the old members of a worker's family receive pensions, the worker himself will not be so hard pressed. He need not accept the first job that turns up nor need he cling to a job that galls him because there is only nine dollars between him and poverty. He can insist upon better conditions, he can hold off for better terms, he can stand up for his rights more ably than he has ever stood up for them before.

A government pension is worth more than its face value to the working class. Its benefit extends beyond the amount of bread it will buy. It confers many indirect benefits that are not visible to the naked eye, not least among which is peace of mind. It may even enable organized labor at times to win doubtful strikes.

Politically, the party that champions old age pensions will inspire the gratitude of large numbers of working people, gratitude that will be expressed in the form of votes. The Socialist party is fortunate in being the first to introduce such a measure into congress.

Socialists, trade unionists and all public-spirited citizens should co-operate to bring public opinion to bear upon congress in behalf of this measure. Resolutions are now in order.

Eastern People Not Fooled

Aware of increased interest in social service work in Milwaukee.

Nonpartisan humbuggery explained in a few words.

One by-product of the Socialist triumph in Milwaukee has been a marked acceleration of church activity in social service. We noted at the time the organization in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of unusual social service work on a large scale and now the Presbyterian churches have federated in a similar movement. What part of this tendency is in response to genuine religion and what part in response to the feeling among the among that something needs to be done to compete for popularity with the aggressive Socialists, whose view of the conventional church is not complimentary, opens wide room for debate. But whatever the motives, the fact is that in Milwaukee the stirring of the social spirit in the churches is more active just now than in any other American city.

THE PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the public parties, they dominate the public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press, they waylay educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually as well as industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in exposing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: the small farmer, the toiler, the capitalist, the capitalist indirectly but not less effectively than in the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the capitalist system. But in abolishing the capitalist system, and even the capitalists themselves, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is also at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.

The private ownership of the land and the rock on which class rule is based, political government is the indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and annihilating collective and state power, the great trusts and combines which have sprung up in recent years which have effect in organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united working class of all nations.

To unite the workers of the nation and other nations is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement is bound to exploit the workers to class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

THE CLIMATE OF THIS CHAOTIC SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION IS IRREVERSIBLY ANTI-PROGRESSIVE AND CRIMINAL WHICH PARALYZES THE NATION.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance.

MODERN INDUSTRY FLAUNTS.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity, the workers are mercilessly underpaid and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climate of this chaotic system of production is irreversibly anti-progressive and criminal which paralyzes the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance.

SOCIALIST LOCALS SHOULD PUSH THIS BOOK.

Book Contains Reference List for Historical Research in Libraries and Also Comrade Hood's

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Single Copy 10c 25 Copies \$1.75 100 Copies \$8.00 Postage Prepaid

NOW READY

"United States Constitution and Socialism" By Elise Hood

This pamphlet of 32 pages is very timely. It shows that the United States Constitution does not deserve the sacred and profound respect our capitalist institutions and politicians would have us bestow upon it. Progress demands that the truth be told and that the last vestige of false pride so many Americans take in this fundamental law be destroyed.

It contains the real truth about our "patriotic" forefathers. It has history not found in our school books. The book contains a frank exposition of the hypocritical and fictitious patriotism of the framers of our constitution.

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of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Fed-
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Recent Herald callers. Charles F. Steckhahn, Kansas City, Mo.; M. E. Gilman, South Bend, Ind.; A. E. Shiro, Samuel Flocce, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. M. E. Williams, Ashland, Wis.; Edw. M. Fitzgerald and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.; Barret G. Brateman, Cleveland, O.

A Wisconsin Socialist, in business at another place, has a country paper outfit that will be turned over to any Socialist qualified to conduct a country paper with Socialist leanings, at the place where the outfit is located, which is in Green Lake county, in a city of 5,000 inhabitants. Applicants can address this office.

Since last reported contributions to the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the national office, and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as follows: W. H. C. Dodson, Springfield, O., \$2; Local Sioux Falls, S. Dak., \$6.60; State Committee of Colorado, \$5; Central Branch of Local Camden, N. J., \$3.

The Jewish Labor World of Chicago, has published a special edition dated Aug. 18. It relates to party activity and progress and contains the most complete report of the conference of elected Socialist officials held in Milwaukee, Aug. 12-18. Fifteen columns are devoted to this subject. There is also an extended report of the Woman's National Committee and of the work done and plans laid out at the recent meeting of that committee. The National Socialist Lyceum Bureau and its plans and prospects are also set forth. The whole issue is a real organization document and should be widely circulated among the Jewish comrades. Special bundle price for this edition is 90 cents per hundred. All orders should be addressed: Jewish Labor World, 1114 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Some Good Advertising Work
Mr. A. B. Shinn of Parkersburg, W. Va., is a live wire. He has been one of the most successful subscription hustlers for the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald.

Some time ago he started out as an organizer for the Socialist party. In the short space of thirty days he succeeded in organizing nineteen Socialist locals.

When he opened his meeting on the public square in Norwalk, W. Va., the mayor told him that he could not organize a local in that town unless he

The Campaign of 1912 On

An Open Letter to Socialist Agitators, Lecturers, Literature Agents and All Interested in Pushing Socialist Propaganda and Educational Literature

Dear Comrades:
You all realize that one of the necessities in your work is good pamphlet literature.

I will stake my reputation as a judge of propaganda and educational literature that the three following named new pamphlets, which I have selected out of a score or more will fill the bill during the 1912 campaign better than anything else you can get.

"United States Constitution and Socialism"

First. "The United States Constitution and Socialism," by Silas Hood, is a ten-cent pamphlet that is destined to open the eyes of hundreds of thousands of American workingmen as to the true history of how a few capitalists got control of the United States government and almost everything else in the country worth having. This pamphlet is written in a style that any one who can read can understand. It is also good in a style that any one who reads it will read it and urge his friends to read it, which is a great recommendation for pamphlets designed to circulate among workingmen.

"The Menace of Socialism"

Second, the pamphlet entitled "The Menace of Socialism," covers one of the most interesting phases of the controversy as to whether Socialism is a menace to humanity or is destined to be the greatest boon to the human race. The ablest and best organized opponent of Socialism in the world is the Catholic Church.

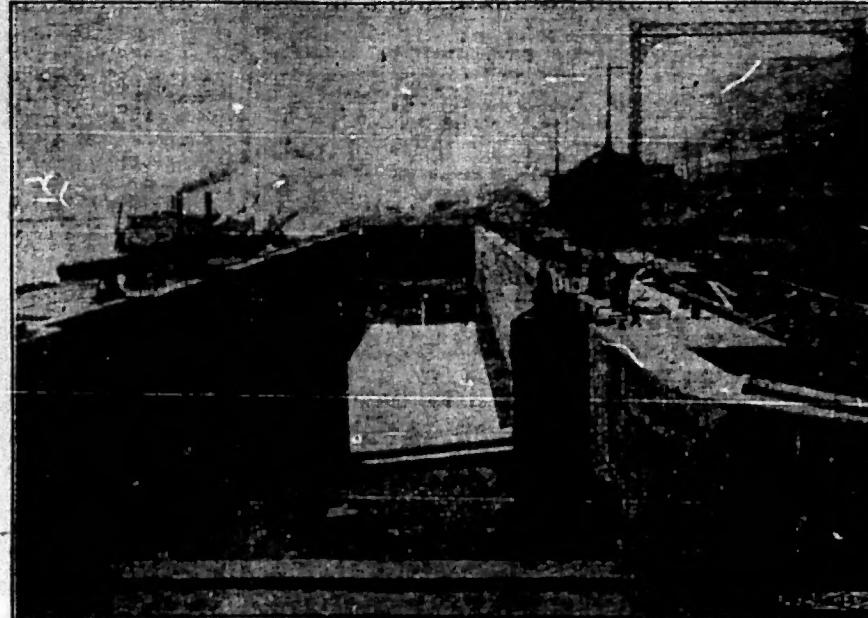
The ablest and fairest spokesman for the great historic church on this subject is Father Gasson of the Society of Jesus. He recently delivered a lecture in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the subject which is the title of this pamphlet, "The Menace of Socialism."

James F. Carey's Reply
The well-known Socialist legislator, lecturer and party worker, James F. Carey, replied to Father Gasson in the same hall, and largely to the same audience, a short time later.

"The Menace of Socialism," therefore, presents to the reader the view point of the ablest opponent of Socialism together with the reply thereto, by an able, true and scholarly member of the Socialist party of long standing and experience.

It is just the book to place in the

Uncle Sam Does Work Direct



A typical illustration of what Uncle Sam can save when he acts as his own contractor is shown at Pittsburgh, Pa., where the new No. 1 lock and dam on the Monongahela river, one mile above its junction with the Ohio, was recently built. The saving on the two locks alone is \$80,000. Uncle Sam is ahead the neat sum of \$176,000 for the whole improvement, the official estimated cost of which was put down at \$491,437. This saving is 28 per cent of the cost figured on the

contractor's basis. By doing his own river and harbor work Uncle Sam would save no less than \$2,000 on the \$80,000 set aside for such work by congress.

The old crib or "log-cabin" dam put down in 1840 was used as the sub-structure for the concrete dam. This crib is sixty feet wide. The crest of the dam is fifteen feet above the river-bed.

The two locks, 360 feet long and 34 feet wide, are of the most mod-

ern design, permitting the locking of a steamer and four coal boats. The old locks being much smaller, the breaking up of "tows" of coal was therefore greater. The "lift" at the dam varies from two to ten feet; that is, the water must be raised to that height in the lock chambers to equal the river level above the dam. In lieu of opening the lock gates by the old method of hand-operated chains wound on drums, the new steel gates work by compressed air.—Harry M. Phelps in Technical World Magazine.

Recall the Judges---Why?

A PROPOS to the controversy over President Taft's veto of the statehood bill, an incident that came to the writer's notice in Arizona, that in a measure answers why 76 per cent of the voters in that territory believed that the recall applying to judges was necessary to the preservation of their liberties and a more democratic form of government.

The facts in the case were as follows: A negro porter of a Pullman car on the Santa Fe railroad attempted rape on a woman passenger whom he had previously choked into insensibility.

Before he had accomplished his purpose, however, he was discovered and seized by members of the train crew and upon the arrival of the train at Kingman was turned over to the sheriff of Mohave county, who met the train by telegraphic appointment, the assault having occurred within that county.

At the session of the court, held shortly after the crime was committed, the facts in the case were clearly established, the victim appearing against her assailant with the lacerations and marks of his brutal fingers on her throat—the jury returned after a few minutes' deliberation, with a verdict of "guilty" and the judge—a federal judge, in the most seathing arraignment the writer ever listened to from the bench—sentenced this brute to fourteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary, at Yuma—the maximum sentence under the law.

So far, so good, but—under the law the Pullman company, together with the Santa Fe railroad, turned its legal batteries upon the supreme court at Phoenix, and that body accomodatingly ordered the prisoner released from the penitentiary, remanding him back to Mohave county for a new trial, (upon what ground was never stated) and there, in the court house, at Kingman, a few months later (there are but two sessions of court a year) was enacted as great a travesty on justice as even capitalism at its worst can boast.

Before the same judge who had presided at the first trial in the case of the "Territory of Arizona vs. Thomas" was called—a short consultation between the judge, the attorneys of the Pullman company, the Santa Fe railroad company and the district attorney carried on in tones so low that no person in that court room heard them but the speakers themselves, and the judge in a voice so low that the sheriff, sitting beside the prisoner within the rail, had to prime his ear

to catch, said, "the prisoner is discharged."

At a nod from two strangers who were standing in the doorway, the prisoner accompanied them hurriedly out of the building and to a waiting engine and caboose two blocks distant, to be hurriedly whisked away from the territory, and the deed was accomplished.

Not a juror was empannelled, not a witness examined, nothing was done that suggested a trial but the prisoner was discharged and henceforth the lawyers of the Pullman corporation to bully and bulldoze a poor woman out of a just claim.

Thus does the grisly old system of capitalism take its toll—soiling alike the honor of a woman or the ermine of a judge—robbing manhood of honor—coining blood into dollars that its ever-increasing appetite may be satisfied.

If any reader doubts the authenticity of this case he has but to examine the court records of Mohave county, Arizona, for the year 1909 (provided they have not been mutilated or destroyed).

Was nothing ever done about the matter? Oh, yes! Several things have been done, beside the woman though not in just the same sense of the word.

The district attorney found it both convenient and profitable to retire from that community and take up the practice of law in Los Angeles under the protecting wing of the Santa Fe railroad.

And the judge? Why, he is now Governor of the Territory of Arizona, by the grace of William H. Taft. Recall the judge who why?

The Tide at the Flood

By John M. Work

(Written for The Herald)

III.

ANOTHER interesting gentleman who is failing to take the tide at the flood is Albert B. Cummins.

He is man of noble bearing and exceptional ability.

He, too, wants to do right.

He, too, is a moral coward.

And he, too, is the slave of personal ambition.

He knows that to decide for the right would probably debar him from office holding in the immediate future. So, he pushes the right away from him with the back of his hand, like Caesar did the crown, and keeps his name before the public by talking drivell about restoring competition.

The following written over half a century ago about John C. Calhoun, is quoted from James Russell Lowell's "Biglow Papers":

"Mr. Calhoun has somehow acquired, the name of a great statesman, and, if it be great statesmanship to put lance in rest and run a tilt at the Spirit of the Age, with the certainty of being next moment hurled neck and heels into the dust amid universal laughter, he deserves the title."

Mr. Cummins should wrap that around his cigar and smoke it.

If this man, endowed with superb ability as he is, would learn the lesson of history—if he would learn the scientific truth that he who would save his life must lose it—if he would learn the historical truth that the man who stands for the fundamental is the man who moves the world—if he would get in line with industrial evolution and throw his immense influence into the Socialist movement the whole world would feel a push forward. And he himself would discover that it is far more satisfying to stand for the right than it is to be a beggar.

But if he continues his present narrow course of pursuing trifles and superficialities in order to gain his personal ends, he will die a disgruntled wreck and go to his grave "like the quarry slave at night scourged to his dungeon."

Order a sample of these "three winners," and get in line for the campaign of 1912.

Judge for Yourself

I feel sure that they are destined to open the eyes and minds of hundreds of thousands of people who are looking for light.

Send 25 cents and we will mail you one of each, or send 75 cents for a dozen assorted. They are 8¢ per hundred, all of one kind or assorted, as you desire.

Order a sample of these "three winners," and get in line for the campaign of 1912.

A. W. Mance.

The Twin Pillars

We seldom stop to think that the twin pillars upon which the whole structure of Special Privilege rests in this country are two. Fletcher vs. Peck made bribery of legislatures SAFE for the great interests engaged in it, and the Dartmouth college case made it PROFITABLE.—Gilbert E. Roe, in La Follette's.

Send 25 cents and we will mail you one of each, or send 75 cents for a dozen assorted. They are 8¢ per hundred, all of one kind or assorted, as you desire.

Order a sample of these "three winners," and get in line for the campaign of 1912.

A. W. Mance.

Conference Echoes

"We have left the old Socialism of thought and are now coming to the new Socialism of deed."—Robert Hunter.

"I consider lawyers at the present time a necessary evil."—District Attorney Zabel.

"The Republicans and Democrats

may open their meetings with prayer, but they never close them with a collection."—Lena Morrow Lewis.

"They are afraid old-age pensions will create nation of beggars. When a general of the military army gets a pension of \$100 a month, he is not a beggar. Then, why should a workingman getting four dollars a week old-age pension be called a beggar?"—Victor L. Berger.

"Where yesterday the Socialist orator spoke from the soap box to dozens, today he speaks to thousands and tomorrow will speak to tens of thousands."—Robert Hunter.

La Follette and Cummins are samples of millions of men and women

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100 copies or more, per hundred.....

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WEEKLY BUNDLES. 8 pages.....

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Order a bundle of the Social-Democratic Herald Labor Day Special for distribution.

It will be an eye-opener to the toilers in your community.

The history of Milwaukee for the past eighteen months demonstrates that the workers, who create cities by their toil, are capable of conducting their government.

The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

The Labor Day Special, Sept. 2, Will Be a Great Eye-Opener

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Special Features for Labor Day Edition

Special Labor Day article by Victor L. Berger dealing with the labor problems, politically and economically, from a national point of view.

Full page illustration of the rise of the labor and Socialist press in America.

"Union Labor of All Ages" — This is a review of the world famous book, "The Ancient Lowlys" by Osborn Ward.

"Workmen's Compensation Laws," by Frederick Brockhausen, general secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

TRY THE HERALD
CLASSIFIED "ADS"

Masked taxpayers' league prints misleading information.
Beginning of campaign by special interests.

More wagon loads of garbage were collected in the last eight months of 1910 than in the corresponding period of 1909.

If the total number of tons collected in 1909 is higher than in 1910, it is because Dr. G. A. Bading, then health commissioner, had bungling, inaccurate methods of weighing.

In 1910 they weighed three loads each day and then assumed that all the other loads that came in that day were of the same weight.

The longer this thing stays before the public, the more clearly the people will understand that Dr. Bading is making a mistake in sticking his head into the subject of garbage.

This attack on the city administration in connection with garbage disposal is the first one of its kind. Others will follow.

Watch them play tricks with facts and figures.

And remember who is back of the Taxpayers' League. Tom Neacy, a reputed millionaire, who is listed as a poor man in "credits" on the city tax roll. Frank Hoyt, the Wisconsin attorney for the Barber Asphalt Company, whose costly paving game has been stopped by the Social Democrats; William Kickhiser, child labor exploiter.

These men represent The System. They stand for what Ben Lindsey calls The Beast. They are allied with the Special Privilege interests who have lost control of the city government.

Among them are Republicans, Democrats, bi-partisans and non-partisans. Watch their frame-ups.

And ask them who is paying the bills.

Who put up the money that paid for a big two-column advertisement that was printed in every daily paper in Milwaukee? Who put up?

The big, costly two-column advertisements running in the daily newspapers, signed "Taxpayers' League," are the opening guns of a campaign by the Special Interests of the city of Milwaukee.

Take off the mask of the so-called Taxpayers' League and you will find yourself face to face with Big Business and the hired brains of Big Business in the city of Milwaukee.

Cheap Organization. It will be shown here that this masquerading "league" is a cheap, sly trap organization. This will be shown by the methods employed in the newspaper advertisements for the discussion of city business.

If the Big Business men themselves

dates from the following counties:

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Lowa, 2 date.
Jenau, 1 date.
Pierce, 1 date.
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CARL MINKLEY,
State Organizer.

Superior. At the central committee meeting of Superior it was decided to engage Comrade McCaib for five dates and Comrade Ameringer for one date. Their plan is to use Comrade McCaib for outdoor speaking, as a preparation for the Ameringer date, which they wish to set for three or four weeks later. This is a good combination and promises to work out well.

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Ladysmith. Comrade Cleveland writes to send Comrade McCaib to their town at any time, and that the Ladysmith comrades would like a date for Comrade Ameringer as early as possible in September, and another in October. Thus they will keep the ball rolling.

Stevens Point Convention. Other branches which have decided to send delegates to the state convention in November are Branches 1 of Kenosha, 1 of Berlin, and 1 of Madison.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—BRISBANE HALL.

TELEPHONE—GRAND 4426

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesday (8 P. M.)

Brisbane Hall

OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane hall.

Recording Secretary—JOHN BROPHY, 514 Twenty-eighth street.

Secretary-Treasurer—EMIL BRODDE, 1666 Eighteenth street.

Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISSENFUHL, 1577 Louis avenue.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, Brisbane hall.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, William Coleman, John Rader, Edmund Melma.



A McNamara Interview

Los Angeles.—In an interview given the National Socialist press John McNamara said:

"I have, devoted the better part of my life to the building up of organized labor. The end in view has been the improvement of the condition of the working class. Whatever happens to me I will never have any other motive. I am confident that some time the public will understand and realize that this case is the same as those in the past, where it has been the carrying out of principles relative to the betterment of the conditions of the workers that has been responsible for persecutions of this kind. This case is but a cog in a great wheel."

"I began work at the structural iron trade in 1898. I was 20 years of age. Two years later I joined the union and have been identified with organized labor ever since. At that time the average wage was from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day. Now it is \$4.50. Then we worked ten hours a day; the day is now two hours shorter. The increase in wages and the shortening of hours

has undoubtedly been the result of organization, but it has not kept pace with the cost of living."

"A great deal has been accomplished through labor organizations in the direction of decreasing the hazard of the workers. When we began there were practically no safeguards. Employers were not bound to establish preventive devices. Now it is the rule, secured in practically all the states through legislation. We have about 20,000 members and we average twenty death claims a month. The death rate on non-union jobs is

greater than on union jobs."

"Every step in the contest for improved conditions has been fought by the great steel interests. When the steel trust began the fight against union labor it adopted a policy of no quarter. It has followed this policy consistently. The structural iron workers' fight is historical. Union labor men know of our struggle and how we have won in spite of the obstacles and the misrepresentation and lawlessness on the part of the agents of the billion dollar combination that

THE UNION LABEL

continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood."

The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this USE ITS POWER

Union Barber Shops



Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

J. N. GAYER
SHAVING PARLOR
605 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE 848
Operator

FRED. GROSSE
Brisbane Hall
Shaving Parlor

H. KUHNS BARBER
SHOP
482 REED STREET, CORNER Scott

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
108 LLOYD ST.
For Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

J. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227½ Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBC, Proprietor

Wm. Smith
Shaving Parlor
835 Kinnickinnic Avenue

FELIX WICHTA
THE SOCIALIST
BARBER SHOP
360 Grove St., Reik Bldg.

For Sale

Comrade has \$2300 stock in the People's Realty Co. which he wants to sell because money is required to develop business.

See Mr.

H. W. Bistorius
Brisbane Hall

Borchardt Bros.

Tailors
Clothiers
Furnishers

347-349 Grove Street

Joe Becker

UNION MADE
SHOES

821 3rd St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Ice Cream Social and Ball Arranged by the KING SOLDIERS

for the Benefit of the White Cross Mission Workers

Union Labor Hall, 316 State St.

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1911 Postponed from Aug. 15.

Ice Cream and Cake will be Served FREE

Tickets 10 Cents

or Brisbane Hall Barber Shop

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER

WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE

Wines and Liquors Sold at Wholesale Prices

Phone Grand 2290

309 Chestnut St.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Phone No. 4362

373 FIRST AVENUE 373 FISH

TEETH EXTRACTED

Absolutely Without Pain or Danger

NEW TEETH

the best and finest manu- \$8.00 up

Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded

Standard Crowns and Bridges \$5.00 up

Fine Fillings a Leading Specialty

We guarantee complete satisfaction; give honest, fair and free, and deserve nothing.

DR. YOUNG

414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee

HOURS—9:30 to 8:30; Sundays, 9 to 12

Phone Grand 416-X

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

NEW METHOD

LAUNDRY

AND

TOWEL SUPPLY

PHONE 1480 GRAND

617 STATE ST.



Cutlery Grinding

Umbrellas Repaired, Recovered

and made to order as selected.

See our line of Razors, Scissors and Knives; every article guaranteed.

Burckhardt

451 Grove Street, near Scott

GET BUSY

Don't Miss the Great Clothing Bargains at

Leo. Hirsch

Cor. 3rd & Chestnut

The home of Union Made Clothing

Caspar Hach

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

927 Kinnickinnic Av.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

ALEX G. GOETHEL

TIN, ZINC, GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER WORK

MOVED TO

JOEING AND REPAIRING 90-92 Second St.

Estimates cheerfully given. Phone Grand 474

Ben Rheinfrank

Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings

A Large Assortment of Good Merchandise

1430 GREEN BAY AVENUE

PINSEL'S UNION MADE

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES for the whole family

454 MITCHELL STREET

Hats and Furnishings

AT POPULAR PRICES

Schleiger-Schulz Co.

1301 Vilas Street

Frank Deuster

BAKERS' HOME

Saloon and Pool Room

610 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Phone No. 4362

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

General Officers

W. M. SAUTER, 411 Chestnut street, Sheboygan, Wis.

W. M. SOMMERS, 1636 Phillips avenue, Racine, Wis.

W. WEISENFUHL, 1577 Lovell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THEO. E. STRAUSS, 526 North Ninth street, La Crosse, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Fair Deal" heretofore appearing here, has been removed.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

Join the Union of

your craft and the

party of your class—

always demand

the UNION LABEL

and Shop CARD—

cast your Ballot

for emancipation

from slavery

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, MEN'S FURNISHERS

We Carry a Large Line of

Union-Made Clothing

HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring

491-493 Eleventh Avenue

Remember, You Can Buy Your FURNITURE

Rugs and Draperies at Lowest Prices

Beds, Bed Springs

and Mattresses at my Specialty

Reupholstering and Repairing of all Furniture Promptly and Neatly Done

Comrades, patronize an old party member

T. B. Sch

Little House-Holders Pay Slice of Big Fellows' Taxes

Disclosures as Shown by Comparison Between the 1910 and 1911 Tax Commissioner's Assessments

First Ward's Big Business Escapes Nearly \$2,000,000 Taxation According to Assessor's Own Figures

The small householder will not only pay his own taxes this year, but he will pay part of the taxes of the big fellow. That is the situation and there is no escape now.

The tax books for 1911 are closed and the figures show that the people living in the workingmen's wards will pay their share of the assessments with a vengeance.

Keep it in mind that the tax lists were made up under the supervision of an old party politician appointed by Mayor Rose. The Socialists had nothing to do with the amounts the taxpayers will have to pay. Next year this claim cannot be made, as the Socialists then will have possession of the tax commissioner's office.

The people who live in Milwaukee and contribute to the city's activity pay the taxes. If you rent a house or a flat, you pay taxes. You don't pay it directly to the city treasury, but you pay it just the same when you pay your rent or board to the landlord or the landlady.

Taxes Affect All

Therefore, everybody should be interested in the tax assessment—especially in the 1911 levy, as the following disclosures do not alone affect the small home owner, small landlord or small business men.

The tale that the 1911 tax figures disclose prove conclusively that it was the purpose of the Rose tax commissioner to saddle the people of the workingmen's wards with the greatest burden, and then proclaim, with bells on, that the high taxation was due to the bungling and mismanagement of the terrible Socialists.

The people of Milwaukee have been fed by lying capitalist newspapers, with repeated doses of misinformation about many things in general, and the tax robbery and exploitation in particular.

Pooling the Little Fellow

If the inequalities were close to home the victim would recognize the bungling and skinning game of the assessor. But the assessor is not that kind of a bungler. He is careful to assess the taxpayers in the workingmen's ward on valuations that on their face are relatively equitable.

But when the big fellow—the rich business man, who is so much more able to pay taxes than the little fellow, is not taxed on the 100 per cent valuation the people in the workingmen's wards are burdened with a share of the big fellow's tax bill. And the only reason that the small house owner doesn't discover at once how he has been discriminated against is because the rich man lives several miles away in another ward. If the big fellow were a next-door neighbor the victim would be wise to the game.

All of the foregoing comments refer to real estate holdings. Real estate cannot be hidden. It is as visible as that church we have referred to. And the vision of the old party assessor, under the coaching of the Merchants and Manufacturers' asso-

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should look not only to fair prices when buying printing, they should also look to quality.

We combine these two factors in one when we do your printing. We do not claim to do printing as cheaply as some printers do it, but we are positive that our prices are not excessive—they are right. And the quality of our printing is the best for the price. Make it your business to investigate the next time you order any printing, before you go elsewhere. Our motto:

Success Through Satisfaction"

is well merited.

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Sixth and Chestnut Sts.
Milwaukee

ciation, the Tax Dodgers' league, the Chamber of Commerce and other corporation interests, including the lying capitalist daily press, was powerful good when in the workers' wards. He saw 100 per cent or all of the property the little fellow had, and be assessed him accordingly. But when he looked at the big fellow's business blocks, sky scrapers and factories, as well as their fine residences his vision wasn't 100 per cent good. It was from 20 to 40 per cent short of good, and the shortage, accordingly, in supplying the totals, has been tacked on to the little fellow. There is no good complaining now. It is too late for any further complaints. And he would have occasion to complain more than he now has had not Mayor Seidel, City Clerk Thompson and City Atty. Hoan been on the job at the right time looking out for the interest of that class of taxpayers who heretofore have not had any representation on the tax board. And because of the activity of the Socialist officials the old party assessors reduced many of the robberies of the assessment charge that had been marked up against the small taxpayers.

But the scratching and changing on the tax books that took place after the Socialist officials and Socialist weekly press exposed the game were not sufficient to get the small home owners' share down to an equitable basis.

Personal Property Exposure Later

Let's take a look at the assessors' figures. Figures on the real estate valuation—not personal property. We will give you something startling about the personal property robbery later. The real estate valuation comparisons are bad enough, as the following figures prove, but the personal property is simply a fright. And keep it in mind that when the big fellow escape the personal property tax the real estate holder has to pay the tax dodgers' share.

First Ward Favoritism

We will begin with the figures in the First ward. In that ward big business has possession of the majority of the visible property. So we will call the First ward a rich man's ward. Mr. Schutz, on a 60 per cent valuation in 1910, in this ward assessed real estate to the value of \$4,277,583. That amount was ridiculously low, but if the amount given represented a 60 per cent valuation, a 100 per cent valuation would bring the real estate value up to \$7,120,300. Now, it is clear to a man who can see at all that in 1910 Mr. Schutz valued the First ward property on the present law's basis at over \$7,000,000. But what does he do on a full valuation in 1911, when he is anxious to administer a rebuke to the workers who voted the Rose gangsters out of power? Does he stick to his 1910 valuation? Oh, no! Instead of finding more than \$7,000,000 in real estate there (and there is twice that perhaps) the representative of big business in the tax office finds only \$5,438,370 in real estate values. So according to this the improvements that have been made in the First ward since 1910 have decreased the real estate valuation instead of increasing it. This means that big business interests in this ward are paying taxes on nearly \$2,000,000 less valuation in 1911 than they did in 1910. How is Mr. Schutz going to explain the discrepancies in his own figures?

Oh, What a Difference!

Now let's take a look into a working class ward. There are some worse cases of soaking the little fellow than in the Fifth and Eighth wards, but we will cite them as a starter and show you something worse later on.

In the Sixth ward, where there are many workingmen's homes, as well as manufacturing plants, and where the Socialists elected an alderman in 1910, Mr. Schutz, on a 60 per cent basis, in 1910, found real estate valued at \$3,421,660. Those are the tax commissioner's figures. On a 100 per cent valuation a year later, Mr. Schutz finds \$6,649,010. His vision was good when looking for property in a workers' ward, for if the tax commissioner were right in 1910 the 100 per cent valuation would be \$5,702,766. Nearly a million difference here when in a Socialist ward, but the difference is in favor of the big fellow. This means that the little fellows will pay what the big fellows are able to dodge in the wards favored by the tax commissioner.

What is good for the goose is good for the gander doesn't apply when Mr. Schutz and his favorites are parcelling out the goods. In the First ward what was good for one class was bad for another class in another ward.

In the Eighth ward we also find that Mr. Schutz's vision was better than when in the First ward. The 60 per cent valuation figures in 1910 gave the real estate a value of \$1,402,620. On this basis the full valuation would be \$1,671,031. But what did the tax commissioner find in this ward in 1911? He fixed the valuation at \$5,821,210. Remember this is a workingmen's ward. The old party tax office didn't chop off \$2,000,000 in assessment valuation in this ward. We wonder why? Can't find property in the rich man's domain, but it is dif-

"Sock It to 'em" in the Small Home Owners' Wards Was Evidently the Motto of the Hold-Over Rose Appointee

ferent in the workers' ward. Again we say, why?

Same Story in Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards

Figures are not so dry after all. Get a pencil and figure it out for yourself. Or if any of your children are good at mathematics have them figure out the amount of your ward's proportion of exploitation.

The same story of discrimination is made plain in the tax commissioner's figures in other workingmen's wards, such as the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards.

In the Ninth ward the 60 per cent figures in 1910 were \$2,156,350. A full valuation according to these figures would be \$5,593,016. Did the Rose tax commissioner and Ald. Carnegie's friends return this amount as correct? Oh, no! The tax office figures are \$4,090,360. These figures may not be big enough, but why, oh why, are they over \$4,000,000 while under the First ward way of things they would be nearer \$2,000,000? Of course, it was the purpose to soak the small home owners? We will leave you to answer.

In the Tenth, another ward of small home owners—we find the same glaring game of forcing the little fellow to bear the greater burden of taxation. On a 60 per cent valuation in 1910 Rose appointee Schutz fixed the value of the real estate to be assessed at \$2,277,260. If these figures represent a 60 per cent valuation, and Mr. Schutz made a sworn statement that those figures were correct, then a full valuation at that time would have been \$3,795,433. But what do we find as the 100 per cent valuation in 1911? We find that the amount is put down at \$4,583,000. No one will claim the figures are not too high, but why boast the home owners' valuation in the Tenth ward and take nearly \$2,000,000 off the valuation of big fellows' property in another ward?

"Sock it to 'em," was a popular slogan in the balmy days of the Boss Tweed gang of grafters in the early days of political corruption in New York City. "Sock it to 'em" seems to have been the motto of the assessor's office force in 1911 when it came to dealing out the assessments to the small home owners in the Eleventh ward. In 1910, the figures in that now famous, or infamous office show that on a 60 per cent valuation on real estate was \$3,356,619. This would make a full valuation amount of \$5,504,350. If this ward had been occupied by big business beneficiaries the figures for 1911 would have been made to read less than \$4,000,000. But what did Mr. Schutz and his force do in this district? The figures were hoisted up to \$6,394,020 and this means that the little householder and real estate owner will pay a good slice of the big fellow's taxes. Once more we humbly inquire why? Oh, why, this "Sock it to 'em" policy when dealing with working class districts?

Bad Enough

The Twelfth and assessment was not so bad, as the others when it came

At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON—"Louisiana Lou"

The Davidson theater will resume its regular season Sunday night with the new La Salle offering, "Louisiana Lou." This is a spic and span new production never before played on any stage and Milwaukee is to have the privilege of passing judgment. Harry Askin, the manager of the La Salle in Chicago, has great faith in Milwaukee and he makes it a point each year to open his shows at the Davidson first.

headline attraction, Knute Erickson

as "Geastark" is immensely popular

as a book, the assurance of a first-

class play with an excellent company

in the presentation of it, and with

scenic display of more than ordinary

excellence should be a drawing at-

traction at the Bijou. There will be

Labor Day matinee, and Hazelton's

"Fantasma" will be the attraction for

State Fair week.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

Gilroy, Haynes & Montgomery, in their nautical burlesque entitled, "The Good Ship Nancy," return to the Crystal next week as headliners. Anna Jordan and company will appear in an exceedingly strong one-act dramatic production, called "Before the Play," which deals with life in stage-land. Another old Crystal favorite is Alice Berry, the 3-foot comedienne, in an up-to-date act in which she is sure to be a scream. The Five Musical McLarens and the Three Comiques, a new type of comedy knockabout acrobats, and the Crystalgraph completes the bill.

GAYETY—Burlesque

All is in readiness for the opening of the Gayety theater Sunday afternoon under the management of S. R. Simon. Beginning with the matinee, the "Midnight Maidens" company will play two merry burlesques daily for a week. The popular playhouse has been thoroughly renovated and partly redecorated and the first audience will notice improvements, adding to their comfort and convenience. The Bijou for a week, beginning Saturday, will be the attraction. The show is one of the best on the Eastern burlesque wheel. The opening day, and comes with the reputation act entitled, "On Their Honey-

moon," in four scenes, one being an interior view of a Pullman sleeper, with the entire company on board, speeding across the continent.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

Victor Moore, musical comedy star comes to the Majestic theater Monday afternoon at the head of a company including Emma Littlefield, as the

PABST PARK—Amusements

Although the season is well advanced, Pabst park is just as attractive as it was early in the summer. At night it is a fairytale, brilliant in a myriad of electric lights and hundreds of tired toilers seek rest, recreation and amusement. On Sunday the union barbers of the city will entertain thousands of friends at a picnic and ball. There will not be a dull moment from early in the afternoon until late at night. Half a dozen well known barbers will participate in boxing matches. On Aug. 30 a merry crowd will be entertained by the Modern Brotherhood of America. The annual frolic of the United German societies of the city will take place on Sept. 3. The last event of the season will be the Labor Day celebration on Sept. 4, and there is a prospect that a record-breaking crowd will throng the park that afternoon and evening.

Franz's Summer Garden

Franz's popular Summer Garden will give the last and best concert of the season Sunday, Aug. 27. By request of the many patrons, Rick's popular Tyrolean troupe of four persons have been engaged for the occasion. All persons looking for a good time are cordially invited to attend this grand season windup of outdoor music.

Time, Sunday, Aug. 27, Place, Franz's Summer Garden, Locust and Buffum streets.

STAR—Burlesque

"The Girls From Reno," with Col-

lege and Brown as the featured com-

pany, will be the attraction.

while the second is entitled "High Life in Reno." An added feature is Mie, Violette, Du Sente, other rival

of Polaire, who will be seen in a Parisian Apache dance. There will be matinees daily, with Friday ladies' day.

Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL

DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-

town streets. Good chance for live

boys to make no less than \$1.00 an

Saturdays. Let us hear from you.

Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

Let our advertisers know where you

saw their ad.

Get back of your own paper. Sup-

port Herald advertisers.

Learn why the Business Colleges and high

schools in Minneapolis, Omaha, Boston, Kansas

City, Buffalo and numerous other large cities, have

changed from the Pitman to Gregg. Also learn

why the leading Catholic Schools and Colleges pre-

fer and teach Gregg Shorthand. Investigate.

The College for Up-to-Date Instruction in

Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Busi-

ness Arithmetic, Commercial Law,

Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting,

etc.

New Classes Beginning every Monday. New Classes for Night School begin every Tuesday evening

FALL TERM OPENS AUGUST 28th

W. W. WAY, President.

Call, Write or Telephone Grand 2427.

NOTICE: After Sept. 1st Night School will be in session

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Cor. Grand Ave. and 5th St., Milwaukee

Learn why the Business Colleges and high

schools in Minneapolis, Omaha, Boston, Kansas

City, Buffalo and numerous other large cities, have

changed from the Pitman to Gregg. Also learn

why the leading Catholic Schools and Colleges pre-

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

All Next Week Beginning Monday
Opening of Season 1911-1912First Time on any Stage
The La Salle theater company,
Harry Akin manager, presents
to view the Newest Musical
ComedyLOUISIANA
LOUA Story
of the
SouthlandWritten By Addison Burkhardt
And Frederick Donaghay
Music By Ben Jerome
WITH
Alexander Carr, Sophie Tucker
AND
Eva Fallon, William Riley Hatch, Mary
Quinn, Robert O'Connor, Dorothy Granville,
Paul McCarthyPrices: Nights--25c to \$1.50
Matinees--25c to \$1.00

BIJOU

SEASON OPENS SUNDAY
MATINEE, SEPTEMBER 3
Special Labor Day MatineeThe Success of the Century
Graustark
Company & Scenic Production First Class
Ticket Office Opens Thu., Aug. 31, 9 A.M.
State Fair Week-Hanlon's FantasmaGAYETY
Milwaukee's Fun Center
OPENS
Sunday Matinee August 27th
WITH
MIDNIGHT MAIDENSMAJESTIC
THEATREMonday Matinee and
All Week
VICTOR MOORE
with Emma Littles & Co.
Kate Erickson
Four Regals
Bowers, Walters & Crooker
Temple Quartette
Ethel McDonough
Clay Smith & Co.
Jeters & Rogers
Pathe's Weekly FilmEvenings
10c to 75c

CRYSTAL

WEEK OF AUGUST 28
Gilroy, Heynes & Montgomery
You'll laugh till you scream at them three in
"The Good Ship Neacy Len." They're a sure
enough crew. Better not miss them.Anne Jordan & Co.
Some company of players in a Frenchy sketch.
Something like the "Easterly Way" but not so naughti-

Alice Berry

The funniest three feet of humanity on the stage.
A good looker too.Five Musical McLaurens
Direct from Bonnie Scotland with something new
in the musical line.Three Comiques
All Americans and funny.

The Crystalgraph

PRICES--10-20-30

STAR Burlesque

THE GIRLS
FROM RENO
With COLLINS BROWN
EXTRA! EXTRA!
Mlle. Violette Du Sette
"POLAIRE'S ONLY RIVAL"
Mat. 800 Main Floor Seats 25c
FRIDAY IS LADIES' DAY.Franz' Summer Garden
Locust and Balfum Sts.Re-Engagement of H. RICK'S
Celebrated Tyrolian Tromp of 4 Persons

The first engagement of this troupe was such a tremendous success that upon many requests we have arranged to have it appear once more, on Sunday, Aug. 27. This will be the last large musical event this season. In case of bad weather the concert will be inside.

Yours respectfully,
MAX FRANZ.GO WHERE ENJOYMENT ABOUNDS
PABST PARKBEST COASTER IN MILWAUKEE
Sunday--Barber's Picnic and BallBoxing, Ball-Game, Tug of War, Races, Club Swinging Exhibition and
Merry-Go-Rounds, House of Mystery, Motion Pictures, Mystic River and
Carnival Attractions. Extra--Aug. 30--Picnic of Modern Brotherhood of
America. Sept. 3--Oning of United German Societies. Sept. 4--Labor
Day Celebration! ADMISSION 10c.

Social - Democratic Advances

Food Protection Campaign by Health Commissioner Kraft

Horrors of Milwaukee's jungle.
Filth in what you eat.How conditions are better
through the health department's
activity."Tell me what you eat and I will
tell you what you are," runs an old
saying.Keep that in mind just a moment
while you are informed that the health
department of Milwaukee has found
in this city the things named below
here, things to be displayed on coun-
ters and sold to the people, some of
it to go into the bodies of small boys
and girls. Here are some of them:Twelve thousand pounds of candy
with dust and dirt and fly droppings
on it, much of it filled with dead and
dried worms, some of it inhabited by
living worms. Taken away and de-
stroyed under the orders of Health
Commissioner Kraft.Nine thousand eight hundred and
seventy-one pounds of fruit and other
material standing in open cans either
rotten or foul smelling and unfit for
food, confiscated in hotels, restau-
rants and saloons, where it was to be
used for food. Destroyed under the
orders of Health Commissioner
Kraft.Three carloads of watermelons,
overripe, decayed and putrid. Taken
away and burned.These are only a few. They give
you a peek into Milwaukee's jungle of
food products.

Toward Better Conditions.

This campaign of food protection
started by Dr. Kraft is a story of
muck and rotteness. Yet it is also
comply with the recommendations of
a story of decency, betterment and the health commissioner and prosecu-
tive constructive endeavor that has gotten
results. It is not pleasant to think of found operating without a license. He
jelly and nuts containing worms being, is now complying with the law.Cakes and cookies in small amounts
later to be chewed in the mouth and ties were destroyed at a number of
passed through the body of a human
being. Nor does the mind or sense
of taste dwell with any pleasure at
the thought of a little girl rolling her
tongue over a chocolate that has gathered
fly deposits while standing near
the garbage repository of a candy
factory.If there is reason and common sense
and sanitation in the "swat the fly"
campaign there is a thousand fold
more reason, common sense and sanita-
tion in the food protection cam-
paign so successfully carried on by
Commissioner Kraft.

Has Made Enemies.

This campaign, of course, has made
enemies. Dr. Kraft himself has gained
enemies through it. And the Social-
Democratic administration which ap-
pointed Dr. Kraft and which has en-
dorsed his campaign has also added to
its enemies in this affair. These en-
emies do not rely nor defend them-
selves from the charges of bad factory
conditions. They come back at Com-
missioner Kraft and the city adminis-
tration in other ways.Over twelve tons of products, that
is, more than 24,000 pounds of stuff to
be sold to the people for eating pur-
poses, was confiscated and turned in
the city garbage plant. The so-called
"Taxpayers' league," in its report on
the garbage disposal record of thecity administration, had nothing to
say about this increase of garbage.Some of the very creators of garbage,
some of the very men who have been
making garbage and trying to sell it
to the city, have the cold nerve and were
filled with crawlers and creeper
the brazen audacity to come out and
criticize garbage disposal methods.

Ways of Inspection.

Now look at part of the detailed
record of the work done by Com-
missioner Kraft and his assistants. In
the ice cream field, the establish-
ments of twenty-one manufacturers and drainers
were visited and it is given inspection.By inspection it is meant that the
plant was looked over from cellar to
roof on the first visit. Following the
first visit were two later calls. Writ-
ten reports were made on each plant
and all records of this kind carefully

filed and classified.

Letters were then sent to every
shop and store which had been in-
spected. If everything was found in
first-class shape, and this was some-
times the case, the owner was so in-
formed. If conditions were bad, the
man responsible was told what was
bad and what ought to be done to
improve it. This course was followed
with ice cream and candy factories
and with bakeries, over 1,000 letters
being sent out from the health de-
partment.

Determined Action Needed.

Sometimes the health department
had to step in and "take the bull by
the horns." Drastic action was neces-
sary.In the Adler ice cream factory the
machinery was taken apart by inspec-
tors. It was found to be filthy, unfit
to touch material to be used as hu-
man food. So, the inspector sealed
it. They fastened it with authoritative
seals and shut down the place for
forty-eight hours. They refused to let
the proprietor proceed with making
ice cream until the machinery was
cleaned and sterilized. This was done.

Doing a Heavy Work

In the bakery inspection, the work
was generally done by J. Q. Emmer,
state dairy and food commissioner,
the present time giving effective
operation to the health department.In the regulation of contagious dis-
eases, operation of hospitals, open-
sector is supposed to assess property
up of tuberculosis institutions, fac-
tory sanitation, Commissioner Kraft of production.and the plant is now among the best
in the city.

Clean Ice Cream.

Co-operating along this line were
the milk inspectors. On one day 150
gallons of cream intended for making
ice cream was seized and dumped into
the sewer.More than one hundred "hoke-
y" wagons selling ice cream con-
sists, and other ices, principally to children,
have been told their wagons were too
dirty for selling stuff to children. And
being warned they have cleaned up.All along the line now Milwaukee
is assured a better and safer ice
cream supply.

Bake Shops Visited.

In the bakery field forty-one have
been inspected. It was not rapid
come-and-go inspection. The inspec-
tors, after examining all rooms and
connections, stayed to watch the pro-
cesses of making "the staff of life."Following letters of warning, there
has been general improvement.Among seizures in some of the bake
shops were these, of materials which
were to go into food to be sold to the
people:Fifteen pounds of cakes containing
worms.Five pounds of nuts containing
worms.Five pounds of jelly with a green
scum.Twenty-five pounds of corn starch
containing worms.Thirty pounds of jelly containing
worms.

Candy Shops Not Forgotten.

All candy factories in the city, sixteen
of them, have been thoroughly
inspected. A few were in passably
good condition. Several were employ-
ing outreagous methods.Six tons of candy--12,000 pounds--
were confiscated and sent to the city
garbage burner. Three-fourths of this
is called "come-back."You will be interested in "come
back." As a boy or girl trudging from
school with your slate under your
arm, you may, perhaps, have grati-
fied your taste for sweets with stuff mad
from "come-back."

What Is "Come-Back?"

When a grocer or storekeeper has
had a box or pail of candy on sale
for an number of months and it gets
stale in taste and looks, it is the
sometimes called for the candymaker.
He hauls it again to the factory. I
is called "come-back."It is then scraped and melted an
welded again and turned out into
"jawbreakers," all-day suckers," an
other sweets that the tots buy for
penny apiece.Much of the horehound candy on
the market is made from "come-back."
It is dark in color and hides well
any iniquities of dirt and dust that
may lurk under the surface.Part of these thousands of pounds
of "come-back" stand on and near
some of the very creators of garbage,
making garbage and trying to sell it
to the city, have the cold nerve and were
filled with crawlers and creeper
the brazen audacity to come out and
criticize garbage disposal methods.

Garbage, Plent Busy

Three cars of watermelons were in-
spected Aug. 3. Inspector Bryan
with an ax opened a hundred of them.
"Back to the garbage plant" were the
orders.Saloons, restaurants and hotels, a
in number, were visited. Open cans
of fruit, half used stuff, were found
as having passed far beyond the line
of purity. Vegetables, decayed and
impure, in ice boxes were discovered.The confiscations amounted to 90
pounds, all of which increased the
working capacity of the city garbage
burner.

Badging Bungles

A set of records is now under way
in the department by which all activi-
ties can be known from day to day
or week to week. Under Dr. G. A.
Bading, former health commissioner
and presently aspirant for the job
of mayor of Milwaukee, there was no
record of inspections in ice cream,
bakery or candy or bakery shops.Such inspections as were made and
on any report sheets nor visible re-
cords.It would not be fair to say that Dr.
Bading never made any inspections of
this kind. Once in a while he was
compelled to. Conditions occasionally
were so putrid that he had to get
action. But the very clear and on-
going fact is that he had no or-
ganized system of inspection.In the bakery inspection, the work
was generally done by J. Q. Emmer,
state dairy and food commissioner,
the present time giving effective
operation to the health department.

Doing a Heavy Work

A point to be noted in all this
is that the city health department has
carried on its food protection cam-
paign while at the same time per-
forming all the other duties of the
health department.In the regulation of contagious dis-
eases, operation of hospitals, open-
sector is supposed to assess property
up of tuberculosis institutions, fac-
tory sanitation, Commissioner Kraft of production.and his aids are making headway s
extensive that it will require separ-
ate account in The Herald columns.It is now well recognized, however,
that Milwaukee has been immeasur-
ably strengthened in its reputation
as a place to buy food goods. Milwau-
kee is becoming known as a place
where a strict watch is kept on the
making of things that people eat.What a retailer buys here, he is sure
to sell to his customers.When candy in large quantities
is found to be filthy and was condemn-
ed and destroyed, one Milwaukee retai-
ller said to a friend, "If conditions under
which candy is made are so bad in
Milwaukee, I guess I'll have to go to
Chicago and do my buying."And the answer of his friend was
"That's where you would make a fool
of yourself. It will be a long while
before Chicago will ever have such
strict inspection as Milwaukee has to
day. You buy here in Milwaukee
where the Socialists are making
things lively for the dirty factory
people. You'll be safer than anywhere else."Business is being hurt. You are
spoiling Milwaukee as a market be-
cause of the way you are doing.The retailer scratched his head and
said, "I guess you're right about that."

Business is Battered

Much of the information connect-
ing with such a campaign of food pro-
tection, it would be unfair to keep
back from the public. When the
statement is made, however, that pillars
of rotten food are being found in fa-
cilities, the cry at once goes forth from
some of those who are mentioned.Business is being hurt. You are
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